

# WOMAN'S WORLD.

A SHERIFF WHOM THE CHILDREN ADDRESS AS "MAMMA."

Does Woman Earn Her Keep?—Woman in Business—The Latest in Corsets. The Opening Doors—Modern Grace Darlings—Some Seasonable Suggestions.

## Prosperity Not Politics.

It is of the highest importance to the people of Illinois that both state conventions shall declare clearly and positively for sound money. The money question is not one of politics, but of prosperity.

Two years ago there was a large amount of English and Scotch money in this city for investment. It was loaned at low rates and on favorable terms. It lowered the interest rate in the general money market. It helped to make money cheap as well as abundant.

As soon as it became apparent abroad that the senate of the United States was dominated by men who believed in free coinage of silver, which means that debts contracted on a basis of 100 cents to the dollar shall be paid at the rate of 60 cents to a dollar, this foreign capital, which had been so fruitful for the state, gradually withdrew.

Its withdrawal contracted available money to that extent and at the same time raised the interest rate, while it tightened the money market even at the higher rate. There is scarcely an industry in Illinois that will not be benefited by the return of this foreign money. The man who needs to borrow to make a payment on his little home is as much to be benefited by it as the great merchant, the farmer as much as the manufacturer.

Should either state convention declare for sound money or qualify its financial plank in any way so as to seem to lean to free silver coinage, the entire state will be the sufferer, and the class upon whom the injury will fall most cruelly will be the wage earners. For, with money at a high rate and hard to get, it will be impossible to continue in operation industrial plants. It will give steady employment to hundreds of thousands.

Let both state conventions therefore speak for honest money, and speak so that the language shall be universally understood. The money question is a question of prosperity, not of politics.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Germanes Against Free Silver.

The Anzeiger des Westens of St. Louis, leading German Democratic paper of the southwest, is disgusted with the free silver plank adopted by the Democratic state convention. It says: "Its authors identify themselves prominently with this 16 to 1 platform as adherents of the 'time honored principles' formulated and practiced by Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Benton and other 'great and distinguished Democrats.' However, he who is in the least acquainted with Democratic history knows that these time honored Democratic principles have nothing in common with the modern Populist advocates of free silver, and that the 'great and distinguished' Democrats, from Jefferson down to Tilden, were one and all 'sound money men,' adherents and champions of honest, full value specie, who would have fought every attempt at depreciation and at fraudulent shifting of responsibility as being rascally and criminal. One might as well try to imagine George Washington in the role of the traitor Benedict Arnold as those distinguished Democrats advocates of the proposition for the coining of 50 cent dollars or compelling the creditors of the nation to take them as payment for 100 cents. 'Old Hickory' Jackson and 'Old Bullion' Benton would have driven from his threshold with a curse, if not with a lash or horsewhip, any one who would have dared to approach him with such a proposition."

## Woman in Business.

Woman's introduction into the business world is no longer an experiment. The feminine wage earner is now a permanent factor in the national economy. The individual drops out of the ranks to form a center around which home springs up, but another woman, not a man, takes her place. The type remains. More and more places are being made for women, to such an extent that a recent census bulletin reports the increase in the number of women employed in gainful occupations during the period between 1870 and 1890 to have been 113 per cent, while in trade and transportation the increase was 1,051 per cent.

This change is significant. It is, in fact, a revolution. Twenty or indeed ten years ago the girls of an ordinary middle class family in which the father was a small business man, an expert mechanic, or a farmer capable of supporting his family with decency if not absolute comfort were expected to stay at home and help with the housework until they went to reside over homes of their own. It was considered something of a slur to say that a man's daughters were obliged to go out to work.

Nowadays this sentiment is reversed. A business training is as much a matter of course for the daughters as for the sons. And no one is surprised when the daughters prefer putting the training into practice instead of devoting their time to household duties enlivened with social amusements. The growth of the

The children of the sheriff of Green county, Mo., say "mamma" when they address that official. Mrs. Helen Stewart, who guards the jail at Springfield, the county seat, is a pleasant appearing woman of middle age, somewhat stout, and having features which indicate resolution—in short, she looks like a nervous woman, and she is. Several times, with the aid of one deputy—a man—she has locked her 42 prisoners in their cells for



SHERIFF HELEN STEWART.

the night, and she is not afraid to enter the jail proper at any period of the day or night unattended. Her husband, the former sheriff, died a year ago, and Mrs. Stewart asked for the position, as she had no means of earning a living for herself and two little girls. The community sympathized with her, and she was allowed to take her husband's place. She resides in the jail but a few feet from where the cells are located. Her children are 8 and 10 years of age respectively, and are being educated by their mother, who before marriage was a school teacher in New York state.

Mrs. Stewart's deputies make most of the arrests, but she has served several criminal warrants herself, and in all instances has taken her prisoners to the jail without difficulty, for people in this county know that she is an excellent pistol shot and always carries her revolver with her.—Brooklyn Citizen.

## Does Woman Earn Her Keep?

Thousands of women work in the mines of Belgium and England. In the first named country they formerly worked from 12 to 16 hours a day, with no Sunday rest. The linen thread spinners of New Jersey, according to the report of the labor commissioner, are "in one branch of the industry compelled to stand on a stone floor in water the year round, most of the time barefoot, with a spray of water from a revolving cylinder flying constantly against the breast, and the coldest night in winter as well as the warmest in summer these poor creatures must go to their homes with water dripping from their underclothing along their path because there could not be space of a few moments allowed them wherein to change their clothing." Yet women are "exempted" from labor attended by hardship!

Despite these washerwomen, miners and linen thread spinners, we are told "it is woman's privilege generally to be exempted from the care of earning her livelihood and that of her offspring."

It would seem to be time that this libel upon women should be scored by fair minded men. From all antiquity the majority of women have been faithful workers, rendering a full equivalent in labor for their scanty share of the world's goods. The origin of every industry bears testimony to this. In our own era, while women were still homekeepers, did they not earn their livelihood? What was the weaving, the sewing, the cooking, the doctoring, the nursing, the child care, "the work that was never done," if it was not earning a subsistence? Even in these days, when woman goes forth and receives the reward of her labor as publicly as man, she is no more worthy of her hire. Her ancestors—sweet and saintly souls—did not dream of recompense. But was it not her due, and shall we refuse to credit it because man was then a self sufficient ignoramus who deemed himself the only one fit to acquire property?—Alice B. Tweedy in Popular Science Monthly.

## Modern Grace Darlings.

In the good time coming Grace Darling will be merely one of many ship saving heroines. The day seems to have arrived when every town along the coast has at least one young woman with a boat and a few lives to her credit. Two of the most recent recruits to the saving list are western women—Miss Laura Bradshaw of Oakland and Mrs. Ida Robinson of San Francisco. The former rescued a foundering yacht and Mrs. Robinson guided a vessel through stormy seas from Honolulu.

Miss Bradshaw, who was on the wharf when the good yacht Rover was failing in an attempt to make its harbor because the line by which the boat was to be moored was not being properly hauled in, simply rolled up her sleeves and helped to haul. She had strong arms, and her efforts were successful. By and by others came to her aid and the yacht was saved.

Mrs. Robinson was the pilot of the good bark Hollinswood during a storm that split masts and made sails useless, but Mrs. Robinson steered the ship safely through it all. She has been her father's navigator for four years and comes of a seafaring family that regards trips around the Horn and the Cape of Good Hope as mere trifles.—New York Journal.

## A Plucky Woman.

A plucky woman in Washington, who was one of the many clerks dropped from the government pay rolls last year, looked around hard for a few weeks for other clerical work, and finding none did the next best thing—what she could. What this was is told in a little note that appeared in the women's clock-room in one of the department buildings:

Wanted—Washing to do, by a good plain washer and ironer; also clear starching; satisfaction guaranteed and rates reasonable.

The woman's wisdom in selecting as her employment a necessary service was as apparent as her bravery in undertaking so modest a field of labor as that of laundress and clear starcher. As the situation was tersely put by another woman who is making a good income selling stove polish, after almost starving attempting to take orders for fine embroidery: "The same condition of affairs which lost me my salaried place affects the demand for a pure luxury like fine embroideries. Stove polish has to be used, centerpieces and doilies can be got on without." When times are hard, the bread winner finds quickest returns in supplying a necessity.—Washington Correspondent.

## Room to Breathe.

It is one of the hopeful and comforting signs of the times that the compressed waist, save on a few women, is rarely seen. Whether it is the bicycle

idea that woman is an individual, not an appendage, that she has social duties and moral responsibilities as well as men, is really at the bottom of the revolution.—Mary E. J. Kelley in Lippincott's.

## The Latest in Corsets.

The craze for out of door exercise for women has so wonderfully increased of late that it has created a demand for proper costumes and also for proper corsets. This necessity has been fully met, and now there is a special kind of corset for nearly every different sort of exercise, and the models are still so neat and graceful and finely finished that it looks as if the new woman had not as yet lost the desire for dainty lingerie. The new corsets are as carefully made to fit the figure as a glove to fit the hand. There is the short tennis and rowing corset, that also looks well under an empire gown on a slender woman, and it sufficiently supports a stout one if the gown above it is of the flowing style in which the waist line is concealed.

The cycle corset is also short, with elastic hips and gussets, giving the wearer ease and perfectly free action. The hammock or gymnast's corset has elastic shoulder straps and is little more than half a corset, reaching only a little way beneath the arms. The riding corset is short, but longer than the hammock style, as it has a wide elastic band that runs from the spoon back over the hips to the back. The best boon of all, however, is the new graceful, yet comfortable, if rather expensive corset, for stout women—long below the waist and shaped with strong but easy V gores, and short from the waist up, with the seams of the front and the bias gores running toward the steels in a distinct V form that produces a graceful result, yet the model is not torturing like the "straight fronts," "usually made for stout women."—New York Post.

## The Opening Doors.

Ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you.

Relatively the Biblical prophecy has come true of woman. Absolutely there are some things yet to be fulfilled.

Today's American girl of any and all stations has so much more to look forward to than her sister of yesterday that she need waste no precious time in enviously contemplating the superior advantages her other sister of tomorrow will enjoy.

Sixty years ago an English woman since esteemed great came to this country to observe how women earned a living. She found one so called profession and three trades open.

There are now 400 trades and half as many professions by which thousands of women get not only a living, but a competency.

Women cannot vote yet in all these United States, but they can be and have been mayors, postmasters, pension agents, county clerks, city clerks, registers of deeds, police justices, jurors, overseers of the poor, prison commissioners, state librarians, school superintendents and supervisors, engrossing clerks of legislatures, superintendents of women's prisons, police matrons, members of state boards of charity, lunacy and correction and federal marshals.—New York Press.

## The Placket.

The shirt waist, with all its advantages, is productive of carelessness as to the skirt, and in spite of numerous devices the band still falls below the waist line and the placket often yawns. A certain patent fastening that resembles a hook and eye, but remains more tightly clasped, is an almost certain remedy for the latter evil at least. It behooves the women, who are nice to an extreme in the matter of collars and exacting as to ties, to bear the fact in mind. A white skirt or a bit of the silk petticoat may be harmless in itself, but the fact of its protruding unbidden calls down masculine criticism, and in the point of neatness of attire woman cannot afford to be outdone.

## Shoulder Capes.

Capes of every dainty description maintain their own vigorously against the innovations fashion would introduce. The very smartest shoulder capes are of black brussels net or mousseline de soie over silk or satin, with appliques of rich lace as a finish, and the edges are completed by a pinked out frill of lace silk or satin matching the foundation. A full ruche of net or mousseline de soie edged with rows of tiny satin ribbon is carried around the neck and very often down the front.

## White Linen Cushions.

White linen sofa cushions give a wonderful touch of daintiness to the subsummer cottage parlor. They are, above all, suitable—the right thing in the right place, as they admit of laundering. Some of them are traced in all over designs, others have small flowers worked solidly in wash silks, like violets, forget-me-nots and the like, and almost all have deep hemstitched borders.

## The Fashionable Belt.

Wearers of the fashionable belt should remember this: A slender waist can wear anything about it. One that is not trim and small needs either a tightish belt or none. A ribbon about it accentuates its size, and should never be donned unless decidedly drawn to give a belted in appearance.

The use of polished tables for luncheons and teas which seems now and again to fall into a certain sort of disfavor, chiefly because novelty must be had by some hostesses at all cost, is this season in especial vogue.

By a decision of the United States supreme court Mrs. Hetty Green secures title to Chicago property worth, it is estimated, over \$500,000. The case has been pending for 20 years in various courts.

Trimmed skirts are assuredly winning their way. A recent model from Paris shows gussets of the material set in the front and side seams, each being outlined with a narrow ruche.

A convenient utensil for the kitchen, not in general use, is a small paint brush. It is neater and more effectual for the greasing of pans than the usual bit of paper.

Waitresses are to take the place of waiters in the restaurant of the house of commons.

# SELECTIONS

## IDENTIFICATION BOOKS.

A Scheme For Proving Identity in Various Countries.

Passports are intended primarily for the purpose of identification. The same idea is the object of a scheme which has been adopted lately by a number of the nations of the world. The question whether it shall be taken up by the United States is to be discussed at the convention to be held in Washington next winter. The idea referred to is nothing more nor less than an identification book, which enables the holder to establish his identity wherever in the world he may be. This is often a matter of the utmost importance. Travelers ignorant of the language of the country through which they are journeying are apt to have trouble in securing mail addressed to them, in cashing money orders and in various other ways. They may even find themselves stranded for lack of the very funds which are awaiting them at the postoffice simply because they are not personally known. It is mainly through agitation of the subject by tourists that the identification book has become an accomplished fact.

The book of identification is a small, green paper covered book of convenient size for the pocket. It costs only 10 cents, and may be bought at any postoffice. On the inside of the cover is placed a photograph of the holder, tied in place and fastened by a sealed ribbon. To this is attached the signature of the person. On the opposite page is a declaration signed by the postoffice official, stating that photograph and signature are genuine. Of course the official witnesses the making of the signature and is easily able to determine whether the portrait is a likeness of the applicant or not. On the next page is a full description of the holder of the book, giving details as to height, eyes, nose, forehead, chin, mouth, coloring, hair and "particular marks." Thus, if a man has a wart on his nose it is mentioned.

Now follows a declaration to the effect that "on presentation of this book and the signing of a receipt, any postoffice is required to deliver to the holder all mail matter addressed to him." It is necessary, however, that the signature on the receipt shall correspond to the signature in the book, and that lineaments of the person shall agree with the photograph and the description given in the book. Two-thirds of the book of identification is made up of a series of receipts arranged like bank checks, which may be torn out and given in exchange for mail matter or money transmitted by mail. It is easy to see that this plan is calculated to save an immense amount of trouble. The postoffice which receives the last receipt of a book of identity retains the stub of that receipt book, and if the holder of the book demands it must issue to him a new book without requiring further proofs of identity. The sheets of the book duly numbered are attached to the cover by a ribbon in the national colors of the country that sells the book, and the two ends of the ribbon are fastened by an official seal.

Already the scheme has been adopted by France, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Greece, Liberia, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal, Roumania, Tunis, Venezuela and Chile. It remains to be seen whether it will be accepted by the United States.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## The Bruce Telescope.

Miss Catherine Lorillard Bruce, who presented to the Howard astronomical observatory the money necessary to purchase a 24 inch telescope, to be devoted exclusively to photographic work, has placed a considerable sum at the disposal of Dr. Max Wolf of Heidelberg, an eminent German astronomer, for a similar purpose. Inasmuch as the gift came from an American, Dr. Wolf felt that it would be a gracious thing to place the order in this country. He has therefore asked Mr. Brashear, the famous instrument maker of Allegheny, to undertake the work. The new telescope will be double, each tube having a diameter of 16 inches; hence two sets of lenses, which are intended to be exact duplicates, will be produced. The material will be the new Jena glass, which has attracted the attention of opticians for the last few years. Popular Astronomy says that the instruments will be employed in photographing nebulae, comets and asteroids. The advantage of using two telescopes at the same time is that one will prove a check on the other. Valuable time will thus be saved in verifying results.

Chicago Sends Roses to New Orleans. "Do you know," said James Brantley, who is interested in the big Chicago hothouses, "that there is a big trade between New Orleans and Chicago in cut flowers, and that there are hundreds and thousands of roses shipped from there every year? That is the fact, and I have been wondering why, in a country like this, where it is the easiest thing in the world to cultivate flowers, there should not be a large hothouse devoted especially to the northern trade, instead of our selling to you. We have a greater demand than we can supply during the winter months, and I have seen a single Marechal Niel bud bring as high as \$1.25. That would seem preposterous to you, wouldn't it? But it is so, and you will understand just what there is in the flower industry when I tell you that violets sold in Washington city last winter for 40 cents a dozen, and in New York for 75 cents and \$1 a dozen. A dozen violets make a bunch a little bigger than a nickel, and they wither in about an hour after they are pinned on. Yet there was a bigger violet trade this past season than ever before."—New Orleans Picayune.

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## Turnpike Election.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Knob Lick, McCormack's & Turnpike Turnpike Co. will be held at McCormack's, JULY 3, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

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" Elkhorn..... 7:15 a. m. 9:15 a. m. 12:00 p. m.

" Stamping ground..... 7:27 a. m. 9:27 a. m. 1:15 p. m.

" Georgetown..... 7:45 a. m. 9:45 a. m. 1:33 p. m.

Arr. C. S. Depot..... 7:50 a. m. 9:50 a. m. 1:40 p. m.

" Paris..... 8:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 2:00 p. m.

## TRAINS WEST.

No. 2. No. 4. No. 6.

Live Paris..... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 3:35 p. m.

" C. S. Depot..... 10:10 a. m. 12:10 p. m. 4:00 p. m.

" Georgetown..... 10:40 a. m. 12:40 p. m. 4:30 p. m.

" Stamping ground..... 10:58 a. m. 12:58 p. m. 4:48 p. m.

" Elkhorn..... 11:16 a. m. 1:16 p. m. 5:06 p. m.

Arr. Frankfort A. 11:30 a. m. 1:30 p. m. 5:25 p. m.

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